



WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE A. F. OF L. BY INSTRUCT-
ION OF THE CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICERS
AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER
FREE OF COST TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

No. 69.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
HEADQUARTERS
801 809 G ST. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT

THE MITCHELL SENTENCE

Washington, July 27.--On July 23, just three years and seven months from the day the original sentence was imposed, in the Buck Stove and Range Case, John Mitchell, 2nd Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment in the District jail, by Justice D. T. Wright, of the District of Columbia. The sentence was imposed during Mr. Mitchell's absence, he having made the following request of waiver on July 17: "Now comes John Mitchell, respondent in the above entitled cause and showing to the court that he is at this time at a great distance from the city of Washington and that attendance there at this time would be occasion of serious inconvenience to him, requests that the sentence to be imposed upon him in the above entitled cause, may be imposed without requiring his personal presence. He hereby waiving so far as the imposition of sentence is concerned, any right upon his part to be present at the time of its imposition, and stipulating that it shall have the same force and effect as if he were personally present." An appeal was noted and bonds furnished to insure the appearance of Mr. Mitchell should the District Court of Appeals affirm the decision of Justice Wright.

CONGRESSIONAL LABOR ITEMS

Washington, July 27.--The Department of Labor and the Industrial Commission bills, which passed the House July 17, were ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor, on July 23, 1912.

The eight-hour provision for post office clerks and letter carriers, which was included in the Post Office Appropriation bill, has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee. The 8 hour regulation will become effective March 4, 1913. The Senate Committee struck out of the House bill the provision giving postal employees the right to combine in labor organizations, and denied the right to petition Congress for redress of their grievances. An effort will be made on the floor of the Senate to restore these provisions covering the rights of petition, association, etc.

The locomotive boiler inspection appropriation has been increased by the Senate \$50,000.

All American vessels must now carry at least two wireless operators so that service may be continuous.

The pay of pressmen in the Government Printing Office has been increased by Congress from 50 to 55 cents per hour.

EMPLOYERS CANNOT COERCE WORKMEN - IN KANSAS

Washington, July 27.--The Supreme Court of Kansas has handed down a decision on the constitutionality of the law known as the "Coercion act of Kansas", which was enacted in 1909. The act prohibits any employer, agent, etc., from demanding or influencing "any person or persons to enter into any agreement either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment of such employer, etc. *** Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof (the employer or agent) shall be fined in the sum not less than \$50 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers tested this law when several of their members were discharged by the Ackenhausen Saddlery Co. because of their union membership. The District Court held the act unconstitutional. The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court. That court reversed the District Court and remanded the case for a new trial. A second case under the same statute was before the court by the Kansas State Federation of Labor against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for discharging three members of the Switchmen's Union because they refused to sign the following agreement: "Mr. T. P. Coppage, Supt., Frisco Railroad Line, Fort Scott, Kans. We, the undersigned, have agreed to abide by your request, that is, to withdraw from the Switchmen's Union while in the service of the Frisco Company." The superintendent was fined \$500. The company appealed to the Supreme Court. The two cases were discussed of by the court at the same time. This decision has been handed down at a very opportune time. It is expected it will put a stop to a vicious practice that has been growing up in Kansas for some years. The court said: "An individual employe cannot coerce his employer from remaining a member of his association, but the individual employer may so coerce his employes unless restrained by law. The individual employe is in such a case pitted not only against his employer in contracting the conditions of employment but also against the aggregation of associated employers. Such a condition tends to reduce employes to mere serfdom. *** Our statute denounces as crime the requiring or coercing of an employee to make a written or verbal contract as a condition of employment, that he will not join a labor organization. The employer has no right to interfere with the liberty of the employee. *** Labor unions are lawful and not inimical to the rights of employers. *** Liberty of lawful action being an inviolable right, the legislature was within the exercise of its proper power in denouncing, as criminal, any attempt to coerce an employee under the resistless pressure or necessity to bargain away his liberty. *** An employer has no constitutional or inherent right to coerce or compel his employe to make any contract or agreement written or verbal, which he does not wish to make, whatever may be the condition or purpose." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and the Kansas State Federation of Labor have rendered the people of Kansas a great service in securing the enactment of this law and testing its provisions in the Supreme Court.

HOURS FOR WORKING WOMEN

Washington, July 27.--The new State law of Kentucky, regulating the employment of female workers is now in vogue. The statute prohibits all female workers under 21 years of age from being employed in excess of 10 hours a day or 60 hours per week, with the exception of those employed as domestics or nurses. In specific occupations it is made compulsory upon employers to provide seats for women. A number of valuable sanitary and hygienic safeguards are provided in the law.

Fall River, Mass., July 27.--General Secretary Albert Hibbert of the United Textile Workers, reports that the Textile Workers of New Bedford to the number of 25,000 are idle because of a strike of weavers against the so-called "grading system". This system is the outcome of a campaign started against fining weavers for imperfections in work. It has been the custom among cotton manufacturers to fine weavers for such imperfections and in many instances when the defects were not caused by the weavers. Years ago the Textile Workers' Unions succeeded in obtaining the passage of a state law known as the "Weavers fining law". This law prohibited employers from fining the weavers without their consent, but the weavers were placed in a position of submitting to the fine or losing their job, and, of course, under such conditions they submitted to the fine. At the last session of the legislature this act was amended so as to make it illegal for an employer to impose a fine upon a weaver for any imperfection. The manufacturers then adopted the plan of grading the work into first and second qualities. They reduced the price for so-called seconds to one-half of that paid for first quality. The matter was then taken to the Supreme Court of the state and it decided that the grading system adopted by the employers is not a fine and therefore does not come under the "Weavers fine act", consequently the weavers are now in a worse position than they were under the "fining system". The matter was taken up with the employers and they proposed to keep an account of the amount of second quality cloth and the reductions in price therefore, and then divide the amount every six months among all the weavers who had worked for three months continuously in each mill. The weavers refused to countenance this system in any way. They notified the manufacturers that if the fining system was not removed before Monday July 16, they would strike. Some of the mills removed the notices, but more than one-half refused to change their attitude. The other textile unions endorsed the action of the weavers and the United Textile Workers ratified the action of the Textile Council in voting to support the weavers in this unavoidable strike.

CARMEN MAKING GOOD

Washington, July 27.--The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have succeeded in negotiating a schedule with the management of the Pere Marquette Railway by which the Carmen have received an increase from 2¢ up to 2½¢ per hour. Piece work rates were increased proportionately. A very satisfactory set of shop conditions were obtained. The best of feeling exists between the officers of the organization and the management of the railway company. The carmen also made a settlement with the Big Four Railway, one of the branches of the New York Central, by which all car inspectors, safety appliance men and oilers received an increase in wages ranging from 1½¢ to 2½¢ per hour. These employees will in future be paid at the rate of time and a half for all holidays.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' AGREEMENT

Seattle, Wash., July 27.--The Shingle Weavers' Union, through International President Brown, has made satisfactory agreements in behalf of the members of the union with the Clough-Hartley Co., the Jamison Shingle Company, the Everett Shingle Company, the Hartley Shingle Company, the Milwaukee Co-operative Shingle Company, the C. A. Blackman Company, the Eastside Shingle Company, and the Yukon Lumber Company. Secretary Reid of the Shingle Weavers, reports 90% of their members are employed in the State of Washington. The mills of Michigan and Wisconsin are running short-handed, entirely for lack of competent weavers. General prospects for this international organization are improving.

LAW VIOLATING RAILROADS

Washington, D. C., July 27.--Railroad officials are evidently a blind set of men and apparently imagine they can continue to fool the whole of the American people all of the time. They water the stock with impunity, they charge exorbitant rates for service, they attempt to cheat the tax collectors in every conceivable way in every state, they manipulate party politics for their own interest. They furnish unsatisfactory and lamentably dangerous service, they harass the organizations of labor and discriminate wherever possible against members of trade unions. They oppose the enactment of humanitarian laws, they have persistently attempted to block the passage of every safety appliance measure, they claim the right to abuse the writ of injunction and make the federal courts the police officers for the nation in their interest and they defiantly and brazenly violate state and national laws on every hand, as witness the following summary of violations of the 16 hour law, compiled by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from the monthly reports of the railroad corporations to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This table shows that in eight months, or from July, 1911 to March, 1912, inclusive, 29,000 violations of the hours of service law were committed in the employment of engineers alone and does not include other workmen in road service to whom the law applies. N.Y. C. & P. R. R. 11,200 violations. B. & O. R. R. 5,631. Erie R. R. 4,264. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 415. B. & M. R. R. 382. P. R. R. 3,976. Babash 1,403. L. S. & M. S. 1,038. C. C. C. & St. L. 691. Total 29,000 violations on nine of the large roads east of the Mississippi River. What the whole total would be upon all of the railroads and among all of the men in road service is left to the imagination of the reader.

MASSACHUSETTS COMPENSATION ACT

Boston, July 27.--The Workmen's Compensation Act of Massachusetts became effective July 1. The Industrial Accident Board then opened its office for business. Since that time the office has received notices from 4,000 employers of acceptance of the act. The notices come from all sections of the city. Accident reports under the new law are being received by the board at the rate of 200 a day. The first test case to be decided will be passed upon by the board shortly. It is expected this case will serve as a precedent. It is already evident that the new law is sure to prove of immense advantage to the workers in Massachusetts. Under the old liability law and the common law practice of allowing the defenses of "assumption of risk", "fellow servant doctrine", "contributory negligence", etc., there would have been but little chance for relatives to have obtained damages in most of the fatal accidents now in the hands of the accident board, and taking the vast experience in cases of temporary and permanent injuries still smaller number would have been granted any damages at all, but, under the new automatic compensation law benefits will be paid in each instance.

BOILERMAKERS OFFICIALS

Kansas City, Kans., July 27.--Mr. James B. Casey, (and not Mr. John P. Casey, as previously announced) formerly of Richmond, Va., now of Kansas City, Kansas, was re-elected Editor and made official manager of the Boilermakers Journal, and Mr. M. A. Maher of Portsmouth, O., was elected to succeed Mr. Gallivan who resigned his position as Vice-President.

Lewiston, Me., July 27.--The textile strikes at Lawrence and Lowell have forced an advance of 2% to 5% throughout the whole textile industry in the state of Maine.

TRUTHS TERSELY TOLD
TIMELY DEBATES ON CONTEMPT BILL.

Washington, July 27.--During the House debate on the Contempt Bill Congressman Wilson of Pa. said: "This bill is the natural complement of the Anti-Injunction bill in so far as it applies to cases arising in trades disputes. It is within the Constitutional power of Congress to enact. It will extend the right of trial by jury to indirect contempt cases where the acts alleged to have been committed are of a criminal character, and removes the suspicion that bias on the part of some judge does injustice to innocent parties. It will regulate the exercise of judicial power so as to protect the people in the exercise of all their rights." Congressman Kendall said: "The protest against the abuse of the injunctive process has become national within its character. It is not unreasonable clamor. It is too insistent to be ignored as temporary discontent. There is a confirmed conviction that the equity powers of the Federal judiciary have been employed not exclusively to preserve property from destruction, but frequently to compel the settlement of industrial disputes. This Contempt bill regulating the procedure in prosecutions for contempt, is complementary to the Anti-Injunction bill recently passed. If they both become law it will not be possible in future for the injunction to be invoked and abused in labor disputes as it has been in the past. No court then will entertain an application for the restraint of men in their lawful, peaceful rights. The system under which we have been operating can no longer be successfully defended. A judge appointed for life and responsible to nobody, (sitting as a chancellor) issues an injunction invading the natural rights of men and then when violation is alleged, he appropriates to himself the functions of prosecutor, court, and executor. This situation is intolerable, and it is to correct it that this legislation is universally demanded."

FULL CREW BILL VETOED

Boston, July 27.--A Full Crew bill, directing steam railroads to employ a minimum number of men on specified trains engaged in intrastate commerce, passed the Massachusetts General Assembly almost unanimously, there being opposition from only one member in each House against the legislation. When the bill finally reached Governor Foss, he arbitrarily vetoed this very meritorious safety provision. His alleged reasons were almost identical with those given by Governor Dix of New York, in his veto of the New York Full Crew bill. Dix ruled that the regulation should come under the Public Utility Commission of New York as an administration order, and Foss took advantage of the opportunity to advocate the establishment of a "Public Utility Board" as a cure-all for an insufficient train force. Neither Foss nor Dix explained where such a Board or Railroad Commission has ever in any State ordered a uniform minimum number of men in the make up of a train crew. Both Governors ignored the Supreme Court decisions of Indiana, Arkansas and the United States; in all of which cases a Full Crew law was sustained. The undermanning of trains is undoubtedly one of the causes of the frequent mishaps on railroads resulting in the awful loss of life of almost daily record.

FORWARD MOVEMENT SUCCESS

Topeka, Kan., July 27.--As a result of the Labor Forward Movement recently held in this city several new unions have been formed. The hotel and restaurant employees were the first to receive a charter, but several other organizations are under way.

MERCHANTS LEARN A LESSON

Springfield, O., July 27.--The Retail Clerks Association has added 100 new members during the last two months, and has established a uniform nine hour work day, excepting Saturdays. A fifty-four-hour law for women was enacted by the last general assembly, but the law exempted mercantile establishments engaged in retail business. The larger merchants in Springfield were instrumental in placing this exemption in the statute. Many women and girls are employed in the factories and printing offices in this city. The result of the 54-hour law has been to drive girls into those institutions where they cannot be worked over 10 hours per day and not more than 54 hours per week. Their wages are even greater than what are paid in the retail stores. The merchants are handicapped for female labor. They are now sorry they obtained the exemption of the statute and are now seeking an amendment to the law to make 54-hours uniform for all employers of working women. This proves the strength of the economic force in the trade union, when combined with its political strength in the state legislature.

TEACHERS NEED ORGANIZING

Washington, July 27.--The United States Bureau of Education is making an urgent plea for an increase in salaries now being paid instructors in public institutions of learning. The Bureau's report deals with the decade 1900-1910 inclusive, and calls public attention to the fact that although the salaries of male instructors were increased 38 per cent during that time and the salaries of female teachers were increased 27 per cent, still the average wage is only \$300 per year or less than \$10 per week during the school season; nothing being paid during vacation time. The Commissioner of Education maintains that it is impossible to procure competent teachers at such beggarly wages. In most of the states less than 10 per cent of the teachers have had the advantage of normal school or university training.

SENDING IMMIGRANTS SOUTH

Washington, July 27.--A representative of prospective immigrants is in this city conferring with the executive officials of the Southern Commercial Congress and Congressmen from the south concerning probable immigration of Dutch and Belgian farmers to the southern states. This foreign representative is organizing a company to finance Dutch and Belgian farmers who wish to take up southern farm lands. Some immigrants have already settled in Florida, and more are to follow from Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

MOOTED QUESTION DECIDED

Washington, July 27.--The interstate commerce commission has held that pipe line companies, transporting oil between the states are common carriers. This means that in the oil fields where independent companies are operating and where trust combinations have pipe lines the product of the independents must be taken by the trust pipe lines and transmitted the same as railroads are compelled to accept freight.

MOTOR COMPANY REDUCES HOURS

Detroit, Mich., July 27.--The Hupp Motor Company recently reduced the workday for its employees from ten hours to nine without reduction in pay. This, in terms of money, equals an increase of 11.17 per cent. The company employs several hundred workmen.

DEATH RATE IN MINES DECREASING

Washington, July 27.--Dr. J. A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, in his last report says: "The latest mortality statistics in the coal mines of the country show a slight improvement over the previous years. Still, the United States has no record to be proud of. In spite of the progress we have made we are still far below the standard of safety that we must reach." The record of men killed and percentage to each 1,000 employed for the last 5 years is as follows: 1907 - 3,197 killed, or 4.83 per 1,000 employed. 1908 - 2,449 killed, or 3.64 per 1,000. 1909 - 2,568 killed, or 4. per 1,000. 1910 - 2,834 killed, or 3.91 per 1,000. 1911 - 2,517 killed, or 3.74 per 1,000 men employed. There is no question but what Dr. Holmes and his assistants have accomplished great good since the Bureau of Mines was instituted.

MORE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

Topeka, Kans., July 27.--Following his example, President Taft's Kansas friends have resorted to his favorite methods of attack when other orderly instruments fail, and the injunction writ has been employed in the District Court, enjoining every County clerk in Kansas from printing on the official primary ballot under the Republican head the names of candidates for Presidential electors who dare to declare themselves as favorable to Roosevelt. Truly, William and his cohorts have made the injunctive writ an elastic and dangerous instrument in the hands of unscrupulous self seekers.

LAWRENCE STRIKE REFORM

Washington, July 27.--The bureau of labor, under the Department of Commerce and Labor, in filing its report with the senate on the textile workers' strike at Lawrence, Mass., made no recommendations, but handled the matter in a vigorous manner. The senate has ordered that the report be printed. The report declares that the father of a family must add either his wife or child to the mill's roll of wage earners in order to live and that the average pay received by 21,000 employees during one week late in 1911 was \$8.73, probably reduced during other weeks by lack of work. The workmen's apartments were crowded and sometimes unsanitary; that in certain cases 15 to 17 persons lived in a five-room apartment; that entirely inadequate building regulations involve great risk of life and property.

ANOTHER EIGHT HOUR LAW SUSTAINED

Washington, July 27.--The War Department has been instructed by the Attorney General that it must observe the eight hour provision included in the fortification appropriation act of June 6, 1912, in so far as it applies to the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition; the Attorney General saying: "The underlying purpose of this legislation is to confer upon workmen the physical and moral benefits which flow from a reduction of their labor to eight hours a day. * * * The sole purpose of this proviso was the betterment of the conditions of our laboring class." So far as small purchases made abroad are concerned, the Attorney holds that the requirement of the Act does not apply.

NATION WIDE STRIKE PLANNED

Washington, July 27.--A national general strike in favor of universal suffrage is being planned by the Belgians. Funds are being raised, food is being stored and arrangements are being made for quartering the children of the strikers during the proposed struggle.

Albany, N. Y., July 27.--Statistical data collected by the New York State Bureau of Labor for the first quarter in 1912, shows that there are 2,150 local organizations of labor in the state. The membership is reported as 497,000. On the last working day in March it was reported by the unions that 20% of their members were unemployed and 10% are recorded as continuously idle during the first three months in the year. The Bureau reports that the average per diem wage is steadily increasing. The general average wage for all workers for the first quarter of 1912, in comparison with the first quarter of 1911 being about 2 3/8% higher.

----- AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS AND BENEFITS -----

Pittsburg, July 27.--The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has succeeded in securing new annual agreements with 12 mills in the Western Bar Iron Association; 7 mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, 15 independent sheet and tin plate association mills and 8 independent iron and steel manufacturing companies. The price for boiling and finishing mills, for July and August will be based on a \$1.20 card rate under the scale of 1912-1913. Sheet and tin plate rates will be on the base of same scale. For quarter ending June 30, 1912, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers paid \$2,300 as sick and accident claims, the average benefit being \$24.69. For the same period the Association paid \$1,300 as death claims.

----- CIGARMAKERS' BENEFITS -----

Chicago, July 27.--During the year 1911 the Cigarmakers' International Union paid to its traveling members \$33,542.47. To those on strike \$47,671.20 cost per member per year for these two benefits \$1.10. The sick benefits paid amounted to \$201,236.03, costing the members \$4.13 per capita. The death and total disability benefits totaled \$251,677.41, costing the members \$5.03 per capita. The out-of-work benefit was \$36,942.50 at a per capita cost of 87¢. The total cost per member per year for these benefits was \$11.14. The total benefits paid by the Cigarmakers during 1911 amounted to \$576,130.61. The grand total of all benefits paid during a period of 32 years and two months was \$10,220,842.71. The balance remaining in the Cigarmakers' treasury at the close of 1911 amounted to \$443,384.62.

----- JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' AGREEMENTS -----

Bloomington, Ill., July 27.--The Journeymen Tailors have recently made satisfactory agreements with shops and stores at Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Oakland, Cal., Newark, N. J., Dunkirk, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., and other cities. Most of the officers of the Journeymen Tailors' Union make optimistic reports. For the month of May the Journeymen Tailors paid to its members \$8,242.50 as strike benefits; \$1,746 as sick benefits; \$1,255 as death benefits. Balance in general fund of the organization \$74,275.60.

----- CEMENT WORKERS -----

Washington, July 27.--A local union of cement workers has been organized at Pana, Ill. The cement workers of Boston report that they have succeeded in organizing the waterproofer's. Trade conditions in the cement industry are improving.

Scranton, Pa., July 27.--The Tile Layers and Helpers secured an increase in wages and union conditions after a strike lasting a few days.

A KANSAS INJUNCTION

Kansas City, Kansas, July 27.--A temporary injunction has been granted by the District Court of Shawnee County against the officers of the Industrial Council of Topeka, including Edward D. McKeever, an attorney and all others aiding or abetting in the work of organizing the Street Railway Employees of the Topeka Street Railway Company. The complaint includes a plea that the organization of the employees would establish a boycott against the Topeka Railway Company, and the organizers are restrained from creating "dissatisfaction or causing dissention among employees of the railway company". Date for hearing has been set and the Industrial Council of Topeka is hopeful that a permanent injunction will not be granted.

VIOLATION OF KANSAS EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Pittsburgh, Kansas, July 27.--The Ramsey Paving and Construction Company has been charged with violating the state eight-hour law on public work, the information charging that on four separate and distinct dates the company violated the law. The statute provides that for each offense the guilty party may be fined not to exceed \$1,000, or fined and sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed six months. It will be remembered that the eight-hour law of Kansas was sustained by United States Supreme Court several years ago in the celebrated case *Atkins vs. Kansas*.

BRICKMAKERS OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED

Chicago, Ill., July 27.--At the annual election of international officers of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, under the referendum system Frank Butterworth was re-elected President; William Van Bodegraven, Secretary-Treasurer; E. A. Frey, First Vice-President; Charles Lange, Second Vice-President. Three new members were elected on the executive board, they being Tom Johnson, third Vice-President; James Comforth, fourth Vice-President; James Bycroft, fifth Vice-President.

ADVANCE TO DOCK MEN

Ashland, Wis., July 27.--Officials of the "Soo" railroad, after extended conferences with the dock men employed on the "Soo" dock, have reached an amicable agreement whereby a new schedule of wages has been put in force raising the scale. The agreement is a compromise, the dock men finally agreeing to accept \$2.25 for day work and \$2.40 for night work and 30 cents per hour for overtime. This is an increase of 5 cents per day and 5 cents per hour in the overtime rate.

BRICKMAKERS' VICTORY

Peoria, Ill., July 27.--The City Council of Peoria, Ill., by a vote of 11 to 4, decided that it would hereafter purchase only union made paving brick for its city improvements and not to purchase brick of the Turlington Paving Brick Company of Galesburg, Ill., until the trouble this company has had with its Brickmakers has been amicably settled.

A STATE FEDERATION CALL

San Francisco, Cal., July 27.--The thirteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in San Diego, Cal., on Monday, October 7, 1912, and such successive days as will be necessary to complete the business of the convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 27.--Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are steadily making headway in all sections of the country as the following record shows: Sioux City, Iowa, wages increased from 40¢ to 45¢ per hour, no strike of any consequence. Providence, R. I., wages increased from 45¢ to 50¢ per hour, only 150 out of a total membership of 1,400 found it necessary to stop work for a few days. Sante Fe, N. M., wages increased from \$4 to \$4.40 per day, no trouble. Bar Harbor, Me., wages increased from \$2.25 to \$3.60 per day; there are no non-union Carpenters, Painters, Masons or Timbers in Bar Harbor. Springfield, Mo. hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day. Council Bluffs, Ia., partial success in movement for increase in wages from \$3.60 to \$4.00 per day. Penn Yan, N. Y., wages increased from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and the nine hour day established. Peoria, Ill., 44-hour week schedule made, wages increased to \$4.40 per day. Lynn, Mass., a new scale gives journeymen 50¢ per hour, foremen 60¢ per hour, week's work 44 hours, previous rate \$3.82 per day. Kingston Ont., wages increase from 35¢ to 37½¢ per hour, strike lasted one day. South Framington, Mass., wages increased 5¢ per hour, week's work 44 hours. Canonsburg, Pa., wages increased 25¢ per day, no strike. Corpus Christi, Texas, wages advanced 5¢ per hour, only one small contractor objected. Buffalo, N. Y., agreement made with 115 contractors, 15 of whom are members of the Contractors' Association; wage scale increased from 45¢ to 50¢ per hour, with Saturday half holiday during June, July and August. Port Colborne, Ont., after strike lasting one day, contractors agreed to grant raise of 5¢ per hour. During the two years ending June 30, 1912, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters paid out of its national treasury \$562,697 in death and disability benefits.

----- PAPERMAKERS IMPROVING CONDITIONS

Holyoke, Mass., July 27.--The Papermakers' organizations have secured the eight-hour day and what is known to the trade as the "three tour system" in seventeen mills in and around Holyoke. None of the men now enjoying the eight-hour day have received any reduction in wages. Some received an increase. The rates running from \$3.75 per day to machine tenders and beater engineers to a \$1.75 a day to fourth hands.

----- DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RAILWAY CLERKS

Washington, July 27.--The officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have entered a vigorous protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for dismissing from its service such clerks who have joined the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Other clerks have been threatened with the penalty of dismissal if they join the Clerks' Union. The railroads die hard. They contest every inch of the way and fight every trade when organization commences. It was so with the men in the operating and mechanical departments. The clerks have waited a long time to follow the example of their associates in railroad service, but undoubtedly they too will become successfully established in time.

----- COURT SUSTAINS MUSICIANS

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.--The Musicians' Union of this city has just been upheld by a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, holding that it had a right to fix the minimum number of musicians in an orchestra. This case was instituted by the Theater Managers' Association of Minnesota, which claims that the number, as set by the local union, was too high. The lower court upheld the musicians and the Supreme Court affirmed its ruling. This is considered by the musicians and other trades at Minneapolis as a wise and valuable decision.